

研究生英语系列教材

高级英语 视听说教程

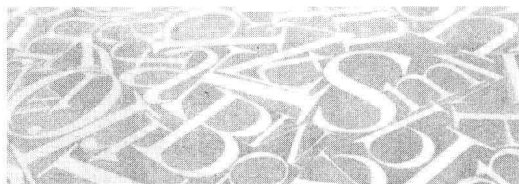
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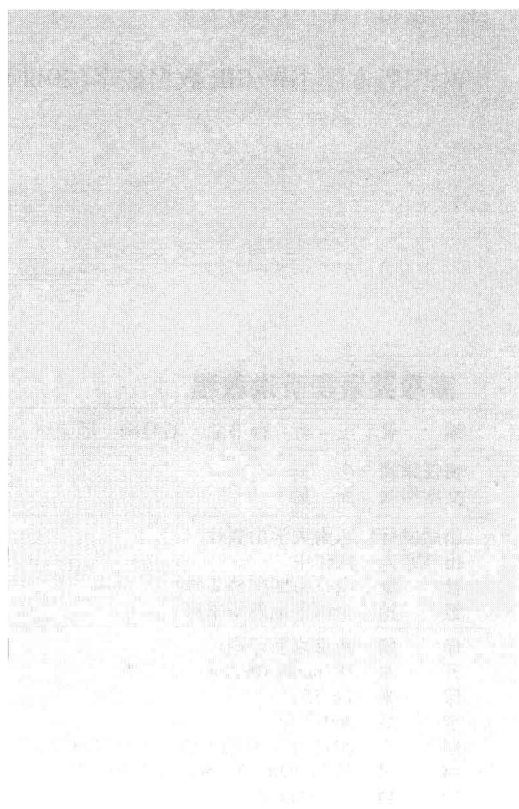
东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS





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◎ 王 涛 孙书兰 刘健刚
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东南大学出版社
· 南京 ·

内 容 简 介

《高级英语视听说教程》是研究生英语系列教材之一,是针对非英语专业硕士研究生的实际水平而编写的。本教程以听说为主,视为辅,选材广泛,内容涉及求职、教育、餐饮、健康、节日、旅游、体育、婚姻、购物、科技、环保、社会文化等方面,具有很强的知识性、实用性和趣味性。全书共有 20 个单元,每单元一个专题,包括长短对话、短文、访谈或讲座等,练习形式多样,有多项选择、简答、填空、正误判断等,均有利于提高学生运用英语语言的实际能力。本教程适合各类非英语专业硕士研究生以及具有中等以上英语水平的读者自学使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高级英语视听说教程 / 王涛等编著. — 南京:东南
大学出版社, 2011.9
研究生英语系列教材
ISBN 978-7-5641-2930-9

I. ①高… II. ①王… III. ①英语—听说教学—研究
生—教材 IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 166629 号

高级英语视听说教程

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责任编辑	李 玉	责任印制	张文礼
文字编辑	周 菊	封面设计	王 玥
出版发行	东南大学出版社		
出 版 人	江建中		
社 址	南京市四牌楼 2 号	邮 编	210096
经 销	全国各地新华书店		
印 刷	南京京新印刷厂		
开 本	787mm × 1092mm 1/16		
印 张	14.75		
字 数	360 千字		
版 次	2011 年 9 月第 1 版 2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷		
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5641-2930-9		
印 数	1—3000 册		
定 价	42.00 元		

(凡因印装质量问题,可直接向读者服务部调换。电话:025-83792328)



高级英语 视听说 教程

出版说明

《高级英语视听说教程》由东南大学外国语学院研究生英语教研室组织编写,是研究生英语系列教材之一。此教程是在充分考虑了非英语专业硕士研究生的实际水平的基础上编写而成的,其指导思想是根据《研究生英语教学大纲》和《考试大纲》所确定的听力以及加大口语教学的要求,尽可能满足当前研究生英语听说教学的需要。本教程适合各类非英语专业硕士研究生以及具有中等以上英语水平的读者自学使用。本系列教材还包括《高级英语读写译教程》。

《高级英语视听说教程》共有 20 个单元,可供两个学期使用。每单元有 Door to Wisdom, Join in the Dialogue, Listen and Discuss, Watch and Debate, Extracurricular Listening 等五个部分,除第一部分是纯口语表达、第五部分纯听力理解之外,其他三部分都设有听力训练和口语实践,听力素材有长短对话、短文、访谈、讲座等,口语表达活动都是围绕本单元的话题展开,使听力素材可直接用于口语实践,使学生在课堂上就能巩固所学的知识。

单元主题明确,每单元围绕一个话题展开,话题包括初次见面、喜怒哀乐、教书育人、求职应聘、城乡生活、饮食健康、节日庆祝、度假旅游、体育活动、人格特点、购物消费、人与环境、社会问题、多元文化、自然灾害、科学技术、投资理财、太空探索等,内容丰富,具有时效性、知识性、实用性和趣味性。练习形式多样,有多项选择、简答、填空、正误判断等,以期培养学生在听懂的基础上进行分析、总结、归纳,从而提高学生使用英语语言的实际能力。

全书 20 个单元中的前四部分分别由邢国垣(第 1、6、14、18、19 单元)、柳建玲(第 2、4、8、10、11 单元)、王涛(第 3、15、16、17、20 单元)、刘健刚(第 5、7、9、12、13 单元)负责编写,第五部分由孙书兰负责编写。

本教程在编写过程中得到了东南大学外国语学院和东南大学出版社的鼎力支持和热情关怀,他们在教材编写过程中提出了宝贵建议,在此一并表示诚挚的谢意。

尽管我们在本书的编写中尽了最大的努力,但由于水平有限,加之时间紧迫,恐难以做到尽如人意,错误和疏漏之处在所难免。热忱欢迎各位同行和广大读者朋友在本书的使用过程中给我们提出批评并加以指正。

编者
2011.8



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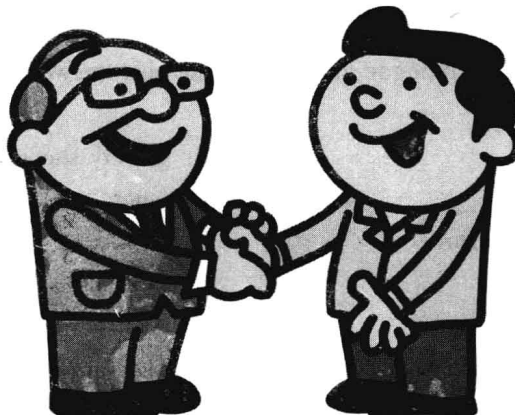
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Unit 1

Communication Is the Key to Success



Part I Door to Wisdom

Read, think and interpret your understanding of the following proverbs and well-known sayings.

1. Everything that irritates us about others can lead us to an understanding of ourselves.
—Carl Gustav Jung
2. While nothing is easier than to denounce the evildoer, nothing is more difficult than to understand him.
—Feodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky
3. Distrust can be contagious. But, so can trust.
—Robbins Stacia
4. If men could only know each other, they would neither idolize nor hate.
—Elbert Hubbert
5. A good conversationalist is a good listener.
—Dale Carnegie

Part II Join in the Dialogue

Native English speakers tend to use first names to address persons they meet, however familiar, whatever the occasion. As in any other culture, titles like Doctor, Professor are important for one's

social identity. For gender egalitarian, the title "Mrs." is often replaced by "Ms" to show the recognition of women's equal status to men's. Meeting each other, people use small talks as a way of starting a conversation. For example, they talk about the weather before discussing what's new in life and work, in person, on telephone, or even on the Internet.

Dialogue 1

Glossary

be on a visit 访问
egalitarian 平等

put sb. up 接待, 提供膳食
status 地位

Ex. 1 Listen to the following dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.

- A. business meeting
C. wedding ceremony

B. grocery shopping
D. fancy dress party
- A. Two.
B. Three.

C. Four.
D. Five.
- A. Formal.
C. Informal.

B. First formal and then informal.
D. At first informal and then formal.
- A. They are long lost friends.
C. They are guest and hostess.

B. They are old workmates.
D. They are totally strangers.
- A. In a company's Research Department.
B. In a company named "Fifty-Gears".
C. In a travel agency of the city.
D. In a couple of shopping malls.
- A. A few years.
B. A few months.
C. A few weeks.
D. A few days.

Ex. 2 Make dialogues on the following topics.

- How do you behave when you meet or are introduced to someone for the first time? Talk about people's manners in their first meetings. Consider possible differences between cultures in the mention of names, opening small talk, physical contact, and so on.
- Discuss the situation where you are invited to a business reception and need to meet some new business partners. Make a list of your preparation like the following. Add more items you think necessary into it.
 - self-introduction—name, position, working experiences, etc.
 - small talk—travel, accommodation, weather, etc.
 - further contacts—achievements, interests in cooperation, etc.

Dialogue 2

Glossary

relieve 放心, 松口气

babysit 照看(孩子)

embarrassing 令人难为的

mislead 误导

Metamorphosis by Ovid 古罗马奥维德剧作《变形记》**Ex. 1 Listen to the following dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.**

1. A. Drive her mother to the theater.
C. Come to the theater with her.
2. A. He was difficult to understand.
C. He seemed well prepared.
3. A. It was a funny incident.
B. He has made the same mistake before.
C. He is worried that it will happen again.
D. The woman should be more honest with him.
4. A. To baby sit her little brother.
C. To see a play.
- B. Take care of her little brother.
- D. Help her prepare for a class presentation.
- B. He made her laugh.
D. He seemed nervous.
- B. To study with Joe.
D. To watch a video.

Ex. 2 Make dialogues on the following topics.

1. Remarks with similar literal meanings may cause quite different responses in different cultures. For example, questions like "Did you have lunch already?" could mean an invitation to a meal in Britain or the United States, while in China, it could mean you are simply greeting someone you see. Practice the pair work of making proper offers and responses. Try to be clear, direct and polite as well, and avoid misunderstandings.
2. While preparing an invitation, we need to clarify the information as much as possible for proper arrangements. Now prepare some invitations and then, make and respond to/decline the invitations in turn.

Part III Listen and Discuss**Passage 1****Ex. 1 Listen to the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.**

1. A. As the result of the moisture in the Earth's atmosphere.
B. As the result of the Earth's rotation.
C. As the horizontal movement of air.
D. As the vertical movement of air.
2. A. It's the ultimate cause of winds.
C. It reduces differences in air pressure.
3. A. Air pressure.
C. Humidity.
- B. It causes vertical movements of air.
D. It's used to predict weather patterns.
- B. Temperature.
D. Wind direction.

2. The story in the passage took place right before the American Civil War, which marked the emancipation of thousands of hundreds of Negro slaves. Do you think war is unavoidable in settling disputes in human history? Give your reasons.

Part IV Watch and Debate

In the following video clip, the world famous linguist Noam Chomsky from MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) are being interviewed by Al Page on the program *Upon Reflection* of UWTV (a TV website of University of Washington) about his view on how variations of language exist and affect human life.

Glossary

is prone to 倾向于	cockney 伦敦腔
decode 解码	retune 调节
innovative 创新的	be in 时尚的
archaic 落伍的, 陈旧的	kinship 亲族关系
utility 效用	property right 财产权

Ex.1 Watch the video clip three times and fill in the missing information with either the exact words from the interview or with your own words.

Al Page: *Why is pronunciation and intonation so important to language? Why aren't words themselves sufficient to convey meaning?*

Noam Chomsky: You have to understand somebody else's words. I mean if you go to central London and somebody is prone to speaking cockney, and the words happen to match ours at some abstract level, you still may not understand them. ...part of your knowledge of language is a way of 1. Sometimes not only have our decoding systems to work, the systems have to be close enough. Actually if you listen to us closely we are speaking different languages. But they are close enough so that 2. But again that's a little artificial. That's because of the artificial unity of the English language spoken in the United States. I happened to 3. I mean if I listen to them for a while we can establish communication. But you have to kind of "retune your system" and some manner that's not understood so you can begin to decode what you're hearing.

Al Page: *We've all the slang habit of language. Why does slang exist?*

Noam Chomsky: People are innovative. They like to do things differently, and especially 4. Why do teenagers 5? Well, you know, whatever the reason is, they want to be different. They like to be innovative. They are creative.

Al Page: *To these fast fashions in language?*

Noam Chomsky: Oh, sure. And then in fact there are styles of different groups and they change... Some of them change very rapidly—the words that are in and then one year are archaic, and then in another year... that can be three years or something like that. And people are playing with their languages often. Again this is not too common in our societies. _____ **6** _____. Our intelligence and creativity and so on goes into other things. But if you go to, say, central Australia, where _____ **7** _____. A lot of the culture wealth _____ **8** _____. It's just the creative mind of work, you know. So you get very complex language games... special language system to us as a property right that only a particular group of people speak...

Ex. 2 Watch the video again and express your opinions on the following questions.

1. Do you think you can adapt yourself to the local variation of language very well when you visit somewhere? Does it have anything to do with your capacities of “decoding” the language systems? Which part of your language ability may develop faster, listening or speaking? Try to analyze the reasons.
2. Slangs are also updating at an unprecedented speed in China, especially among youngsters by the convenience of the Internet. What is your attitude toward this innovation of language? Take notes of your view and list your reasons.

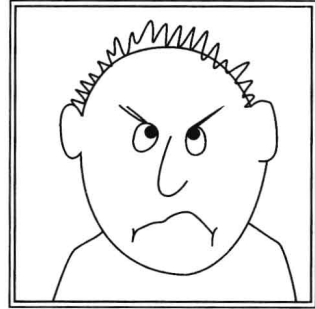
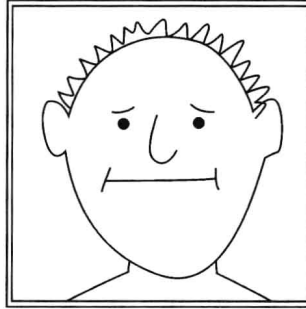
Part V Extracurricular Listening

Listen to the following 10 short dialogues and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. \$29. | B. \$50. | C. \$25. | D. \$30. |
| 2. A. Once. | B. Twice. | C. Three times. | D. None. |
| 3. A. 163 pounds. | B. 148 pounds. | C. 104 pounds. | D. 113 pounds. |
| 4. A. \$60. | B. \$174. | C. \$140. | D. \$170. |
| 5. A. Fifteen minutes. | | B. Twenty minutes. | |
| | C. Ten minutes. | D. Twenty-five minutes. | |
| 6. A. Four years old. | B. Five years old. | C. Three years old. | D. Six years old. |
| 7. A. 80. | B. 160. | C. 40. | D. 18. |
| 8. A. 65. | B. 50. | C. 100. | D. 30. |
| 9. A. Five fifty-one. | B. Five sixty-one. | C. Four sixty-one. | D. Six sixty-one. |
| 10. A. \$390. | B. \$99. | C. \$198. | D. \$285. |

Unit 2

Emotions Have Taught Mankind to Reason



Part I Door to Wisdom

Read, think and interpret your understanding of the following proverbs and well-known sayings.

1. Love looks through a telescope; envy through a microscope.
—Josh Billings
2. A man is about as big as the things that make him angry.
—Winston Churchill
3. Anger and intolerance are the enemies of correct understanding.
—Mahatma Gandhi
4. There is only one happiness in this life, to love and be loved.
—George Sand
5. Great anger is more destructive than the sword.
—Indian Proverb

Part II Join in the Dialogue

Dialogue 1

Ex. 1 Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. A. He is in debt.
B. He has to resign as Chairman of the Students' Union.
C. He lags behind in his studies.

Part III Listen and Discuss

Passage 1

Glossary

disequilibrate 使失去平衡

homeostasis 体内平衡

cobweb 蜘蛛网, 困惑

Ex. 1 Listen to the passage and choose the best answers to the following questions.

1. American men don't cry because they believe _____.
 - A. crying is characteristic of the female
 - B. crying is a mark of weakness
 - C. crying is impermissible
 - D. crying is inexcusable
2. American men are unable to cry because _____.
 - A. they are trained not to cry whenever they feel like doing so
 - B. their biological time clock causes them to lose the ability as they grow older
 - C. they have been discouraged from crying since they were child
 - D. they think it unnecessary to cry when they want to
3. Being unable to cry is bad because _____.
 - A. it interferes with the damage to the organism.
 - B. it prevents the human being from understanding the natural need of crying
 - C. it deprives the human being of his ability to restore his emotional balance
 - D. it lessens one's ability to be human
4. What can be learned from the passage?
 - A. Inability to cry is unhealthy and makes one less human.
 - B. Women and children are allowed to cry in all circumstances.
 - C. The trained incapacity to cry is slightly damaging to health.
 - D. American parents are ignorant of the natural necessity of crying.

Ex. 2 Make dialogues on the following topics.

1. What's your opinion on man's crying?
2. What are some of the things that will make you cry?
3. Share with your partner one thing that moves you into tears.

Passage 2

Ex. 1 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the word(s) you've heard

What makes people happier: money or having happy friends and neighbors? Researchers from

Harvard University and the University of California, San Diego, have found an answer as part of a study.

Nicholas Christakis and James Fowler based the study on the 1 of almost five thousand people. They used information 2 over a period of twenty years, until two thousand three, in the Framingham Heart Study. That study began sixty years ago in Framingham, Massachusetts, to learn more about the risks of heart attack and 3.

The new study found that friends of happy people had a greater chance of being happy themselves. And the smaller the 4 between friends, the larger the effect they had on each other's happiness.

For example, a person was twenty percent more likely to feel happy if a friend living within one and a half kilometers was also happy. Having a happy neighbor who lived next door increased an individual's chance of being happy by thirty-four percent. The effects of friends' happiness 5 for up to a year.

The researchers found that happiness really is 6. Sadness also spread among friends, but not as much as happiness.

The study showed that having an extra five thousand dollars increased a person's chances of becoming 7 by about two percent. Another finding is that people who are 8 or work together do not have as much of an effect on happiness as friends do.

The study is described as the first to demonstrate the indirect 9 of happiness. In other words, that _____ 10 _____.

Earlier studies by the two researchers described _____ 11 _____.

The new study shows that _____ 12 _____

—a virus people would be happy to catch.

Ex. 2 Make dialogues on the following topics.

1. How do you understand happiness?
2. Do you agree that unhappiness originates from men's greed?
3. What can graduate students do to acquire utmost happiness?

Part IV Watch and Debate

Ex. 1 Watch the video about self-esteem, and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the speaker say self-esteem is a paradox?

2. How could we break down self-esteem to its components according to the speaker?

3. What are the three kinds of self-esteem mentioned by the speaker?

4. What will an author with independence self-esteem do about the book he publishes?

5. Which is the highest level of self-esteem?

Ex. 2 Watch the video again and express your opinions on the following questions.

1. What role does self-esteem play in your research work?
2. What role does self-esteem play in making you a happy person?

Part V Extracurricular Listening

Listen to the following 10 short dialogues and choose the best answer to each of the questions you will hear.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. At 4 pm. | B. At 6 pm. | C. At 3 pm. | D. At 2 pm. |
| 2. A. In October. | B. In December. | C. In February. | D. In January. |
| 3. A. At 2 pm. | B. At 12 pm. | C. At 5 pm. | D. At 7 pm. |
| 4. A. In 15 minutes. | B. In 10 minutes. | C. In 20 minutes. | D. In 5 minutes. |
| 5. A. 6:45. | B. 6:55. | C. 7:00. | D. 6:50. |
| 6. A. At 7:00. | B. At 7:45. | C. At 8:00. | D. At 9:00. |
| 7. A. Tuesday. | B. Thursday. | C. Wednesday. | D. Friday. |
| 8. A. 9:15. | B. 9:35. | C. 9:30. | D. 9:00. |
| 9. A. After a practice. | B. After a class. | C. After an examination. | D. After a sports meet. |
| 10. A. At 4:30. | B. At 5 o'clock. | C. At 5:30. | D. At 4 o'clock. |